OLD ENGLAND:

OR,

The *BROADBOTTOM JOURNAL.*

By ARGUS CENTOCULI, *Inſpector-General of* Great-Britain.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1747. [N°. 142.]

To ARGUS CENTOCULI.

SIR,

—— *Hoc tu, Romane, memento,*
Parcere Subjectis. —— VIRG.

AS the lamentable Situation of my Countrymen, the deluded *Genoeſe*, is at this Time the principal Topic of Converſation; and as their Behaviour is variouſly repreſented by Perſons whoſe Intereſt, Ignorance, or Prejudice, lead them to judge partially, and too often inhumanly, of us; I hope you will not refuſe that Shelter and Protection to a Stranger, which the known Rights of common Hoſpitality, and the peculiar Characteriſtic of a Free People, ſeem to promiſe to thoſe who demand it.

The watchful *Argus*, I am ſure, retains the higheſt Notions of that divine Spirit of Liberty which is the Soul of Society, whatever Appearance it puts on; and therefore I may venture to lay my Heart open to you, and confeſs my Surprize to hear an *Engliſhman*, who feels the Sweets of an hereditary Freedom, reflect ſo bitterly on the Conduct of my Countrymen, whoſe only Fault ſeems to be, that they dare to ſtruggle for that Independency which was betrayed by the Ambition, Miſconduct, or Corruption, of a few who ought to have been their Protectors.

There is one Thing which, I am afraid, has prejudiced many ſenſible and well-meaning Perſons againſt us; and that is, that Authors have formerly painted us in the moſt odious Colours, and repreſented us, as a ſubtle, crafty, deſigning, perfidious People: Every Smatterer in the learned Languages, to ſhew his own Reading and extenſive Knowledge, will be conſtantly telling you, how vilely this Hiſtorian, or that Poet, ſpeaks of us; and the School-Boy ſhall repeat you Verſe upon Verſe from his *Virgil* and *Martial*, to ſhew that they look'd upon us as not to be truſted. This is ſurely a hard Caſe, that the Reputation of a State ſhould ſtand or fall, according to the Sentence paſs'd on it two Thouſand Years ago; and that too by Judges, whoſe Partiality to their own Country in Oppoſition to all others is notorious, and whoſe Prejudice, as Enemies, could not ſuffer them to enter into the Merits of the Cauſe. I fancy the loweſt Deſcendant of the *Ancient Britons* (as you are proud of that Diſtinction) would highly reſent the Affront, were I to make Uſe of his own Weapons, and in Return point out thoſe Paſſages ſo frequent in ancient Authors, which deſcribe his Forefathers, as ſavage, ignorant, and inhoſpitable. Every Republick, as well as every Thing elſe, muſt have a Beginning, we very well know; and, notwithſtanding the pompous and vain Accounts of their own Writers, it plainly appears, that thoſe very *Romans*, who afterwards became the ſole Lords of the Univerſe, and whoſe Notions of Government, joined to an almoſt incredible Love of their Country, cannot be ſufficiently admired, were themſelves originally not much better than a Banditti of Robbers and unruly Vagabonds.

But allowing this Charge to have been founded on juſt Grounds, (which can by no Means appear) yet as many Revolutions are known to have happened as well in the Morals as the Politics of a Nation, why may not we, during the Courſe of ſo many Centuries, have wip'd off that odious and deteſtable Stain, together with our Slavery? Why may not we alſo have embraced thoſe generous Sentiments, which are inſeparable from a true Spirit of Liberty? The Inhabitants of the *Ruſſias*, ſcarce a Century ago, were a rude, unpoliſh'd Sett of Mortals, entirely unacquainted with the politer Arts, and Strangers to every thing commendable and good. How great their Reformation has been, let the Reſpect which is paid them by all other Nations, and the Share which they now have in the Government of *Europe*, declare! *America* alſo, the wild *America!* can furniſh us with many illuſtrious Examples of ſavage and barbarous Creatures, ſcarce worthy the Appellations of Men; who, by converſing and trading with us *Europeans*, have been rouſed from their indolent and brutal State of Ignorance, and taught, not only to diſtinguiſh between the ſeveral Duties of Virtue and Morality, but alſo to adhere ſtedfaſtly to them, in all their Tranſactions either with themſelves or others.

But if it is found, that we ſtill tread in the Path of our deceitful Anceſtors; that we, their Deſcendants, pay no more Regard to Virtue and Honeſty, than they are repreſented to have paid; I would willingly ask, whence it is, that the whole World has been, for ſuch a Length of Time, ſo ſtrangely infatuated as to carry on any Dealings with a People, who, by Nature and an hereditary Viſciouſneſs of Mind, are prone to unfaithful, diſingenuous Practices? Whence is it, that, labouring under ſuch indelible Marks of Ignominy, we have been admitted to trade ſo freely with all Nations? Whence is it, that the Reputation of of our State once arrived to ſo high a Pitch of Glory, as to make us eſteemed equal to many and ſuperior to moſt (the *Engliſh* I always except) in Naval Affairs?

That theſe are unqueſtionable Truths, I appeal to all who are converſant in Hiſtory, and the trading Part of Mankind; what therefore I have here modeſtly advanc'd, will, I hope, ſufficiently guard every thinking Man from that ill-natured Prejudice which many are too apt to give into.

Here it will be urged perhaps, that, in the preſent Caſe, we have acted perfidiouſly with reſpect to the King of *Sardinia* and the *Empreſs-Queen*, our Conquerors; that we have taken up Arms againſt thoſe Powers to whoſe Authority we ſubmitted, and whoſe Laws we accepted, in open Defiance of the moſt ſolemn Engagements, and in Breach of that Faith which is the greateſt Security of Nations, and ought always to remain ſacred and inviolable. This indeed is a moſt grievous Accuſation, which, if it were proved, would render us the Object, not of Pity, but Scorn and Indignation. Alas! too true is it, (and with an aking Heart I ſpeak it) that the Almighty Diſpenſer both of War and of Peace, has been pleaſed for our Sins to ſuffer our Trade to be obſtructed, our Country to be over-run, and our Strong-Holds to be poſſeſs'd by thoſe, who, thro' the fatal Blindneſs or Treachery of our Chiefs, are juſtly become our Enemies: But will it not appear to every diſpaſſionate Enquirer, that theſe our new Maſters, as they fondly ſtile themſelves, forgetting how precarious and wavering the Chance of War is, began to regard us as the Vaſſals of their Pleaſure, and to treat us with an Inſolence which a People, who have once imbibed the divine Spirit of Liberty, may for a Time be forced to ſubmit to, but never can wholly forget? Will it not appear, that the heavy Contributions which they inſiſted on with ſo much Rigor, enforcing their Demands with Menaces of Fire and Sword, were larger than our State, already impoveriſhed by the unavoidable Expences of an unſucceſsful War, could poſſibly ſupply without a total Subverſion of its Trade, and that Credit which the Experience of its Faith had eſtabliſhed in the Opinion of all Mankind? If this is the Caſe, which there is too much Reaſon to ſuppoſe, it is certainly not a baſe and diſhonourable, but a noble and glorious Attempt to endeavour to ſhake off the Yoke, which became too burthenſome to bear, and to free ourſelves from thoſe Chains which oppreſſive Licentiouſneſs, ſo familiar to Succeſs, had fettered us with.

As to thoſe pretended Engagements, by which we are ſaid to be bound, it is plain that they were forced on a vanquiſh'd People, unarm'd, and incapable of Reſiſtance; while the Enemy's Forces were ſpread, like a Torrent, over all the Country, and in actual Poſſeſſion of the only Security we could boaſt, the Capital itſelf. When Treaties are made between two Powers with the mutual Conſent of both Parties; when the Propoſals can be debated without Fear or Reſtraint on either Side; when there is a Power of objecting to and refuſing thoſe Conditions which are not agreeable; then is it, that Conventions ſo made ſhould remain fix'd and unalterable, and the Breach of them be accounted a Violation of the public Faith of Nations. But when Terms are no ſooner propoſed than Submiſſion is immediately expected; when Things are demanded, againſt which all Remonſtrance is vain; when the Party, which is undermoſt, is reduced to the wretched Alternative of certain Ruin, either by the military Arm, or elſe by fulfilling thoſe Engagements which were extorted from them by Force: I ſay, when this is the Caſe, who can blame them if they attempt to redreſs themſelves by ſuch juſtifiable Means as Fortune ſhall put into their Hands?

Nor can their having Recourſe to Arms be accounted diſhonourable, when employed againſt their common Foe, with whom they are at open War. When the *Dutch* had attempted to free themſelves from the Tyranny of the *Spaniards*, their undoubted Lords, Queen *Elizabeth*, the Pride of her Sex, and the Glory of the *Engliſh* Nation, ſo far commended and approved their Deſign as to ſuccour them in their Diſtreſs, and protect them with her victorious Arms. Moreover, (tho' I am not ſo arrogant as to put the Tranſactions of our petty Republick in Competition with the Affairs of this mighty and highly-renowned Kingdom) I beg Leave to inſtance the ever-memorable Expulſion of the *Danes* from this Iſland, after they had lorded it over the Lives and Fortunes of the poor, diſtreſs'd Natives with an unlimited Power and Authority. But to come to our own Times, I frequently hear the Bravery and Spirit of the *Corſicans*, in ſtriving to ſhake off their Dependency on us *Genoeſe*, who have been in Poſſeſſion of their Country Time out of Mind, extoll'd as equal to any Thing that Antiquity can boaſt. Who then can condemn the Behaviour of my unhappy Countrymen, who, as they were by Force reduced to ſo forlorn a Condition, by Force alſo have endeavoured to extricate themſelves out of it?

And here I could expatiate on the extreme Miſeries which muſt unavoidably attend us, unleſs Providence miraculouſly interpoſes in our Favour; but as this is a Subject which only can concern myſelf, I will no longer dwell on a Theme which is ſo afflicting to me, but beg Leave to ſubſcribe myſelf

London, Jan. 28, 1746-7. *Your humble Servant,* FRANCISCO GRIMALDI.

Venerable ARGUS! *Hampſhire, Jan.* 27, 1747.

THE Notice which my good Friend *The Beef of Old England*, gave the Public of my Diſcontent in your Paper of the 17th inſtant, demands my Thanks, which I here ſend you very ſincerely: I am to inform you likewiſe, I ſhall be in Town next Week: The Reaſon I could not arrive this Week, was owing to my Son Mr. *Sound-Hog* being ſtruck with a Panic in approaching the Town, as he was apprehenſive of ſharing the ſame Fate with his unfortunate Relations; but the young Grunter is now in a better Diſpoſition, and reſolved with me to join our Friend the good *Beef of Old England*, in exhibiting our joint Complaint at a certain Place, where we make no doubt of ſetting forth our Caſe in ſo juſt a Light, as may incite a ſtrong Party of the ancient Friends of *Old England* to intereſt themſelves in our Favour, ſo as to enable us to recover our Credit in Oppoſition to the *B—d of Perquiſite and Fr—d*, to whoſe Avarice, Corruption, and mercenary Meaſures, we owe our Family's Diſgrace in the R——l N—y, which has ſuffer'd extremely in Point of Honour by the Abuſe put upon us.

Your humble Servant,

The Ancient *Boar of Hampſhire.*

N. B. I ſhall viſit all my Grand-Children in Town as I am deſired, and produce them in open Court, as undeniable Evidences againſt all the Oppoſition of Clerks, Surveyors, and other petty Officers.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GERMANY.

Vienna, Jan. 25. Father Viſetti, a famous Jeſuit of Genoa, arriv'd a few Days ago at the College of Jeſuits in this Town; but upon the Court's having heard of his Arrival, he was ordered to go away in twenty-four Hours Time. Yeſterday Morning a Courier arriv'd from the Marquis de Botta, with the important Advice of his having retaken the Bocchetta, and all the neighbouring Heights. The Genoeſe fled towards the Town in ſo much Confuſion, that if the Auſtrians had had Artillery, they might in all Probability have obliged the Town itſelf to ſurrender. No particular Relation is yet arriv'd, but it is ſaid, that at one Poſt where the Irregulars found the moſt Reſiſtance, and loſt two of their beſt Officers, they made a terrible Maſſacre of all that they found in Arms. After having forced the above Poſts, ſome of our Troops advanced as far as Campo Morone, where they heard ſome firing of Cannon from Genoa, which was ſuppoſed to be intended to ſerve as a Signal to the Revolters to retire thither, the Villages and Houſes on both Sides being entirely abandoned.

HOLLAND.

Hague, Feb. 3. Letters receiv'd this Day from Paris mention, that M. Puyſieux is taken ill of the Small-Pox. We likewiſe hear from thence, that the French have ſurprized Caſtellane, which was guarded by ſix Auſtrian Battalions, two of which eſcaped, the remaining four are ſaid to be made Priſoners, with the Loſs only of twelve Men on the Side of French. Other Letters mention four Piedmonteſe Battalions, inſtead of the ſix Auſtrian ones. And it is likewiſe written from thence, that Antibes continued making a gallant Defence, and that the French and Spaniſh Army had paſs'd the Argens the 23d, in order to march up to Count Brown, and give him Battle, having ſent all their heavy Baggage behind the Durance. M. du Theil was appointed the French King's Plenipotentiary at Breda, in the room of M. de Puyſieux.

Extract of a private Letter from Paris, Jan. 23.

" Our Affairs in Provence go on very ſlowly. That Government, which is called The Garden of France, Dauphiny, the Lyonnois, and Languedoc, are ſo exhauſted, that tho' for three Months Care has been taken to collect Horſes and Mules to carry Proviſions for the Army, they have not yet been able to get a ſufficient Number for that Purpoſe. The Conſequence of which is, that in order to ſupply this Defect, M. Belleiſle is obliged to employ ſome thouſands of Men and Women, as has been before ſaid: The Truth of which is confirmed by all the Letters that arrive here."

IRELAND.

Dublin, Jan. 10. Saturday laſt her Grace the Dutcheſs of Manchester, was delivered of a Son, at her Houſe in St. Stephen's Green

Saturday laſt died, in Linnen-Hall-ſtreet, in an advanc'd Age, Mr. Edward French, formerly an eminent Merchant of this City.

The ſame Day died in Fiſhamble-ſtreet, Mr. William Bonynge, Jeweller.

A few Days ago died the Rev. Mr. Philip Downs, of the Dioceſe of Derry, Brother to the Right Rev. the Biſhop of Leighlin and Fernes; he is ſucceeded in his Living by the Rev. Dr. Ledwidge, Vicar-general of Kildare

Laſt Sunday Night two Gentlemen's Servants having dreſſed themſelves in ſome of their Maſters Cloaths; and having regaled themſelves as long as they thought proper, on their Ramble, about Two o'Clock, met the Wife of a Chairman, who was waiting for a Fare, at the Eagle on Corke-hill, and inſiſted upon her going with them; the Chairman oppoſed them, in his Wife's Defence, and in the Fray received a deſperate Wound acroſs his Face with a Cook's Knife, ſo that his Life is in great Danger: The Sham Gentry were ſecured by ſome Real Gentlemen, who came out of the Tavern upon hearing the Scuffle, and were committed to Newgate.

Yeſterday Evening a Gentlewoman was attacked by three Fellows in Great Britain ſtreet, but upon ſome People coming up they made off without their Booty.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Jan. 19. Thurſday the Rev. Principal Wiſhart, had an Oration in the Common Hall of the College of Edinburgh, before the Maſters of the Univerſity and Students, in which he traced the Life and Virtues of the late eminent Mr. M'Laurin, ſo as to draw Tears from the Eyes of Numbers.

On Friday Night twelve Perſons were apprehended and confined to the City Guard, as guilty of Pilfering and Theft.

Edinburgh, Dec. 20. Yeſterday Forenoon a Purſe of 20 l. Sterling was run for on the Sands of Leith, and the Prize carried by a Mare, the Property of the Right Hon. the Lord Cranſton.

This Morning early a Fire broke out in a new Tenement of Land in North Leith, lately built by James Sim, Carpenter, which burnt ſo violently, that nothing was ſaved; but happily no Lives were loſt. 'Tis ſaid the Fire began in a Garret, and burnt down the loweſt Flat ſo furiouſly, that a Gentlewoman in Child bed, and ſeveral Children could not be brought down Stairs, but were towed over the Windows; and that, if it had not been full Sea, the Ships in the Harbour would have been in the greateſt Danger.

Laſt Week the Cumbra King's Boat made Seizure of of above 200 Caſks of Rum and Brandy near the Town of Old Kirk.

Edinburgh, Jan 22. Tueſday laſt being the Anniverſary of the Birth of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, it was obſerv'd here with all poſſible Demonſtrations of Joy.

By Letters from Inverneſs we learn, that laſt Week ſeveral Perſons of the Name of Frazer and others were examined there, in the Affair of Lord Lovat, by Mr. Roſs of Kilraveck, in Virtue of an Order from the Secretary of State for that Effect.

Lord Loudon is in a few Days expected in Town, in his Way to London from the North, who by his prudent Conduct and Activity in viſiting all Quarters, has kept the Country perfectly quiet, and gained the univerſal Goodwill of the Inhabitants.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Cowes, Jan. 24. On the 20th was chaſed on Shore by a French Privateer in Chale-Bay, at the South Part of this Iſland, a Ship called the Tyger, of Port-Mahon, Capt. Matthew Byan, from Gibraltar for London, laden with Wine and Fruit, which with the Ship is wholly loſt, the Ship being beat to Pieces in a very ſhort Space of Time after ſhe run on Shore; there were thirty-ſix Invalids on Board, fifteen whereof were drown'd, as was alſo a Spaniſh Woman, who was a Paſſenger. The reſt of the Invalids, the Maſter, all the Ship's Company, and ſome Paſſengers, were ſaved with Difficulty.

Briſtol, Jan. 24. On Thurſday the Blandford Privateer, Capt. Stonehouſe, with the St. Philip her Prize, eſtimated at 30000 l. Value, arrived here from Milford. The Captain, whoſe Leg was ſhattered by a Ball in the Engagement, was obliged to have it cut off; but we hear, he is in a fair Way of doing well.

Plymouth, Jan. 23 Came in the Warren Galley Privateer from a Cruize, and brought in the l'Hereux belonging to Bayonne for St. Domingo, laden with Wine, &c. The Flamborough Man of War, with the Trade under Convoy for the Downs, is under Sail.

Newcaſtle, Jan. 24. A Letter from Yarmouth, dated Jan. 15, ſays, a melancholly Accident happened lately on Board a light Collier in their Road: A Soldier belonging to the Regiment of Old Buffs, who had been abſent upon Leave, was returning from London to Newcaſtle; and as he was teaching one of the Sailors of the Ship the Exerciſe of the Muſket, and directing him to preſent and give Fire, the Muſket being loaden unknown to either of them, it went off, and carried away one of the Soldier's Ears, with Part of his Skull; on which he was brought aſhore, and is ſince dead.

The Merchants of Yarmouth and Leoſtaff concerned in the Herring Fiſhery, have lately preſented Capt. Scott, Commander of his Majeſty's Sloop the Badger, with a large Silver Punch-Bowl, which coſt 35 l. for his indefatigable Care and Vigilance in guarding and protecting the Fiſhery from the Interruption of the Enemy. The Merchants have likewiſe preſented Capt. Grant, Commander of another of his Majeſty's Sloops of War, with a large Silver Cup and Cover, for the like Care and Vigilance during the Time he was on the Station.

Sixteen Tranſports now at Shields are ſoon to ſail for Scotland to carry over Forces to Flanders.

LONDON.

The Orders given in Holland to all the Captains, that they ſhould get their Companies complete in the Month of March, are very exact, and it is aſſur'd, that the Republick is now negociating in the Empire for ſeveral thouſand Auxiliaries.

They write from Dreſden, that the Celebration of the Marriage between the Elector of Bavaria and the Princeſs Maria-Anne of Saxony, is put off till the Month of March next.

We are told from Hamburgh, that all the Reports of a Negociation between the Courts of London and Copenhagen, for taking 12,000 Danes in Britiſh Pay, are without Foundation; that no Application has been yet made for that Purpoſe, M. Titley having received no Inſtructions upon the Subject: But that, notwithſtanding, it is ſtill very probable, that ſuch a Thing may be done in proper Time, if the Circumſtances of Affairs ſhould require it.

On Friday Night laſt, about Ten o'Clock, died at his Houſe at Whitehall in the 48th Year of his Age, the Right Hon. Pattee Byng Lord Viſcount Torrington, Baron of Southill, and Baronet, Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard, and one of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council. In 1716, his Lordſhip had a Troop of Horſe in the Royal Regiment of Horſe-Guards: In 1718, being with his Father in his Expedition into the Mediteranean Sea, he was diſpatch'd by him to England with an Account of his Victory over the Spaniſh Fleet; and returning ſoon after to Naples and Sicily, he attended his Father in that Expedition; and in the Year 1720, was ſent by him to the Court of Vienna, on the Propoſals made by the General of the Spaniſh Army for its quitting Sicily, which he could not conſent to, 'till the King of Spain had acceded to the Quadruple Alliance. His Lordſhip's Father being call'd up to the Houſe of Peers in 1721, he was elected Member of Parliament for Plymouth, in his Room, and ſerv'd for the ſame Borough in the next Parliament, call'd in 1722. In 1724, he was, by the late King, appointed Treaſurer of the Navy; as likewiſe by his preſent Majeſty in 1727, and was choſen one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Bedford, in the Parliament then called. In 1732, he was ſworn one of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, and in 1734, was appointed joint Vice-Treaſurer and Paymaſter-General of Ireland, and of the Privy-Council in that Kingdom. His Lordſhip married in 1724, the Lady Charlotte Montague, youngeſt Daughter of Charles Duke of Mancheſter; by whom he had one Daughter, Charlotte Caroline, and two Sons, George and Frederick, now deceaſed. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in Title and Eſtate by his Brother Brig. Gen. George Byng. He was a Nobleman whoſe Talents and Virtues added Luſtre to his Titles, whoſe Integrity in publick Life were only to be equall'd by his Benevolence in private, a Courtier without Venality; a Patriot without Faction, admir'd by his Companions, beloved by his Friends, and almoſt ador'd by his Dependants, to whom he ever approved himſelf a moſt indulgent Maſter, and munificent Benefactor. In ſhort he was the Man!

Yeſterday being the Martyrdom of King Charles I. the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of St. David's preach'd before the Right Hon. the Houſe of Peers, in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's Weſtminſter.

As did alſo the Rev. Dr. Trebeck, Rector of St. George's, Hanover-Square, before the Hon. the Houſe of Commons, in the Pariſh Church of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter.

Wedneſday was held a general Court of the Governors of Bridewell and Bethlem Hoſpitals, for the Election of a Preſident, when upon a Diviſion there appear'd for the Right Hon. William Benn, Eſq; Lord-Mayor, 85, for Sir Daniel Lambert 69, whereupon his Lordſhip was declared duly elected.

Wedneſday at the Trinity Houſe in Water-Lane came on the Election for an elder Brother of that Corporation, when Admiral Vernon was choſen, in the room of Admiral Haddock, deceas'd.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Lord Baltimore will

be appointed Cofferer and Surveyor to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, in the room of Lord Archibald Hamilton.

The Regiments of Dragoons belonging to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland was not review'd on Wedneſday by his Majeſty, their Accoutrements being not then arriv'd from the Country; but they will be review'd this Morning in the Green Park at St. James's.

The two Battalions of Foot-Guards drew up on Wedneſday in St. George's Field's, and afterwards march'd to Blackheath, and other Places in Kent, to be ready to embark.

Court-Houſe on St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, Friday January 23.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Juſtice Willes, the Hon Mr. Juſtice Abney, and the Hon. Mr. Baron Clive, were preſent, when James Stormonth, an Enſign in Lord Ogilvie's Firſt Battalion, and Charles Oliphant (who was ſeveral Years in the Exciſe at Aberdeen and Inverneſs) a Lieutenant in Lord John Drummond's Regiment, were found guilty of High Treaſon.

Then Lord Chief Juſtice Willes paſſed Sentence of Death on Alexander Mackenzie, Henry Moir, and Robert Moir, tried on Thurſday, James Stormonth, and Charles Oliphant.

The Court fix'd the Time of Execution for Friday the 13th of February, and adjourned to Monday the 16th of February; and as there are no other Bills of Indictment found, the Jury were informed that they need not attend till they were ſummoned.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer belonging to the Louiſbourgh Fireſhip, Capt. de la Motte, dated at Dinnon in France, Jan. 2, 1747.

Dear SIR,

"Knowing the great Regard you always had for my Captain, I imagine 'twill not be amiſs to give you the following Particulars of our being taken. On the 3d of December we had Channel Soundings in ſeventy five Fathoms; on the 4th, at Day-Light, we ſaw a Sail who gave us Chace under Engliſh Colours; at Nine o'Clock ſhe fired two Guns as a Friend, which we anſwered by hoiſting our Colours; at half an Hour paſt Ten we found ſhe came up with us faſt; about Eleven ſhe was got within Muſket-Shot, and hoiſted French Colours, but we could not judge her Force, being directly in our Wake; at half an Hour paſt Eleven ſhe was within Piſtol-Shot, and fired a Muſket from her Forecaſtle, and ſoon after a Volley of Small-Arms; at Twelve ſhe came along-ſide of us and fired her great Guns, which we returned, and continued very briſky near four Glaſſes, yauning our Ship to prevent their Boarding us, finding them of much ſuperior Force: Soon after our being thus cloſely engaged, our Lieutenant, Mr. Dollowſon, had his Leg ſhattered to Pieces by a great Shot, and our Captain received a Muſket-Shot in his Belly, and finding he was unable to keep the Deck, deſired his People to behave with Reſolution and Courage, as became Engliſhmen; he was carried down into his Cabin, and ſoon after expired; Mr. Hughes our Mate being then the Commanding Officer, continued the Engagement, but finding the Enemy to be far ſuperior in Force, and having the Captain, Lieutenant, and two Men kill'd, the Gunner and fourteen wounded, we were obliged to ſtrike. She was the Revenge Privateer of Breſt, twenty-four Nine-Pounders, fourteen Swivels, and 300 Men, we having only ten Three-Pounders, eight Swivels, and forty-five Men T. R.

P. S. Excuſe the Hurry I write in to ſave this Opportunity, having a bad Pen, cold Weather, and a hungry Belly, being allowed but Six Sous Subſiſtence per Day."

Letter from Plymouth, Jan. 25.

"This Day arrived here the Francis, Goſperd, of and from St. Maloes, a French Cartel Ship, which is to return with Priſoners; and then two of our Cartel Ships, which are now ſtop'd there, will be ſet at Liberty.——The above Ship is about 300 Tons, and brought over only 15 Engliſh Priſoners. The Flamborough Man of War, and the Trade, that were under ſail, are come to an Anchor again, and remain here.

P. S. The Cheſterfield Man of War, with ſeveral Veſſels under her Convoy, is failed from hence for Briſtol."

By the above Cartel Ship we have Advice from Breſt, that the Hon. George Lucas, Eſq; Lieutenant Colonel of General Dalzell's Regiment in the Weſt-Indies, and Lieutenant Governor of Antigua, died lately at that Place.—He was taken in one of the Ships coming from Antigua, under Convoy of the Woolwich and Severn Men of War. His Death is greatly lamented by all who had the Pleaſure of his Acquaintance.

We hear that in all the Ports in the Channel there has been a ſmart Preſs for Seamen, in order to man a Fleet of Ships which are to put to Sea early this Spring.

The Neptune, Capt. Goddard, bound for Jamaica from Philadelphia, is taken by the French and carried into Leogan.

This Day is publiſhed,

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Nor does it only furniſh Matter and create Deſire, but alſo true Power (as it braces up and corroborates the Veſſels) and gives an elaſtick Springineſs to the Muſcuſs Erectores Penis in Men, and corrects, eaſes, and comforts the Uterus, or Womb in Women, the Looſeneſs and Laxity of the former, and the Foulneſs, Coldneſs, or Obſtruction of the latter, being more the Cauſe of Impotency or Infertility, in the one Sex, and Indifferency or Sterility in the other than any Thing elſe in Nature; and that it is Balſamick, and greatly Reſtorative, is confirmed by long Experience, and we have many Inſtances in Phyſical Writings, of Perſons arriving to a healthful old Age, as well as recover'd from deplorable Decays and Weakneſſes, by a continued Uſe of the common *Preparations* of Vipers, which this Quinteſſence, by being of vaſtly more Efficacy, brings about in a Quarter of the Time, and with the Tenth Part of the Quantity.

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Fresh Infections, call'd Claps, with all their attendant Symptoms, tho' ever so severe, are entirely carried off by it in a few Days, and so as effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Relicks, on one Hand, or a seminal Gleet, or Weakness, to happen on the other.

And the most inveterate Degree of the *French Illness*, attended with nocturnal Pains, universal Breakings-out, and all other the most exasperated Symptoms, are soon overcome by it, and effectually and much more safely cured than by Salivation, Inungation, or any other Method whatever, and in so easy and pleasant a Manner, without impairing Strength, or occasioning any Inconvenience, as loudly to bespeak it the only apposite Remedy, or true *Venereal Antidote* in the World, and this some Thousands have, to their great Joy, experienced.

It is pleasant to take, occasions no Sickness or Disorder, nor requires Confinement, but may be taken, and the Cure be accomplished, without the Knowledge of the nearest Friend.

Those who suspect they have received an Injury may, by only a Dose or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehensions; for it suffers no lurking Venom to lie hid in the Body, but wholly extirpates it, Root and Branch, in a gentle, easy, and most effectual Manner.

All such, likewise, as doubt they have some remaining Relicks of former Injuries, may, by a few Doses of it, entirely free themselves from all Suspicions of that Kind; for it admits of no Foulness, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and, on that Account, in all Scorbutick, Scrophulous, and even Leprous Eruptions, or Foulnesses of the Skin, or glandulous Swellings, and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Dose than any other Medicine, yet known, can by ten.

The Price of this most noble *Anti-Siphylicon* is but six Shillings a Pot, which, considering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being sufficient, in most Cases, to accomplish the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is appointed by the Author to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toy-shop, at the Rose and Crown, against St. Clement's Church-yard, in the Strand, ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, by the Perusal of which all Persons who were ever affected with any Degree of the *Venereal Disease* may perfectly understand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the *Venereal Poison* is entirely rooted out of their Bodies. Note, *Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy.*

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ALL judicious Physicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses whether occasion'd by too severe purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutio sui, or any other Cause whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Consequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain since they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous System, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorsalis, or Consumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Consumption; which frequently terminate in Death itself.

All such therefore who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effusions, Involuntary Emissions, excessive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakness of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetis, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtless be glad to meet with a certain, safe and speedy Cure, which they may assuredly may, by the taking only a small Quantity of a transcendent Balsamick Restrictive Electuary, now published for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice been experienced never once to fail perfectly curing the most stubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as also all other Weaknesses of the Back, Reins, Seminal Vessels and Urinary Passages, which it almost instantly cures, bringing to rights and restoring all those Parts and Passages to their natural Tone and pristine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doses of it only.

This transcendent Balsamick Restrictive Electuary is neither disagreeable to take, nor occasions the least Disorder, but is a wonderful Restorative in all Weakness and Decay of Constitution of any Kind, and particularly strengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Vessels, to an immense Degree, insomuch that in any Debility of them, one Dose of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Persons fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weaknesses of any Sort, or Weakness of the Urinary Vessels, who take it, will in three Days time find it so very effectual, that they will be most agreeably surprised at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accomplish such a safe, speedy and perfect Cure of such difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain; too much cannot be said in Praise of it, and this all who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Purposes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6s. a Pot, altho' for its absolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being sufficient in most Cases to accomplish a Cure, worth ten time, as much, and by the Author's special Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyshop at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church Yard in the Strand, ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, which whomsoever carefully reads will be complete Master of his own Case, and perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakness he is afflicted with succeeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the Foul Disease is intirely extirpated or not.

Note, Ask only for a 6s. Pot of Balsamick Electuary.

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(Son in Law to the late Mr. JOSEPH EMERTON, *who in his Life time chiefly managed His Business)*

At the BELL *and* SUN, *over-against Norfolk-Street, between St. Clement's and the New Church in the Strand, London.*

CONTINUES to Sell, in the same Manner his late Father did, all Sorts of COLOURS, ready prepared (at the lowest Prices) that any Gentlemen, Builders, &c may let their Servants or Labourers to Paint their Houses, only by the Help of a printed Direction, which he gives with his Colours.

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He deals only for READY MONEY.

His House faces Norfolk-Street, and not Arundel-Street, in the Strand.

The only short and infallible Cure for that reigning Disease the SCURVY, and all Scorbutick Humours, tho' arrived to the highest or most inveterate Degree, or of ever so many Years standing, and that without any sensible Evacuation, or the least Purging, which, by an unaccountable Mistake, is generally advised, altho' always found rather to encrease and confirm the Scurvy than cure it.

By the so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS.

WHICH, without the least Trouble, Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, do at once strike at the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and all Scorbutick Humors and Effects, Root and Branch, so as never to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them in Three Days Time are convinced; for they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, sweeten all the Fluids, cleanse them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blotches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions or Breakings out, Weakness of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Distempers.

And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indispositions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, inasmuch that besides infallibly curing the Scurvy, in all its Shapes and Appearances they assuredly and directly cure the Green-Sickness in Virgins, Worms in all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almost all other Chronick Diseases which are chiefly occasioned by Indigestion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and all acute Illnesses.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, strengthen and enliven the whole Machine, and as soon as taken, make the Patient pleasantly lightsome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to procure a sound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation these so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS have so universally gain'd among Persons of Eminence, for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diseases, in such an easy and agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to imitate them, some under the same, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be sure to have the Right, which, by the Author's special Appointment, are to be had, only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Posts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, at 3s. 6d a Bottle, with Directions.

The so-much Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.

WHICH in a few Days infallibly cure *Hypochondriack Melancholy* in *Men*, and *the Vapours* in *Women*, to as never to return again, be they ever so severe, or of many Years standing, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately striking at the very Root or true Cause, as well as remedying the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almost all the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Rise from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigestion of Food, whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Disorders in the first Passages, ill Fumes, sour Belchings, Cholick, and Uneasiness in the Bowels; which Crudities offend the Nerves, and, by Consent of Parts, affect the Head, and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, confused Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troublesome Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the deepest Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehensions; at other times, Fits, flushing Heats, Reachings, Faintness, Lowness and Sinking of Spirits and Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, fix'd or wandering, Pain and Weakness in the Back, and other, almost innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miserably afflict vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms in their sharpest Paroxysms, these so much fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the most valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and at the same time annihilate their real Cause, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and, of course, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and cheerful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves; so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, as the many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be sensible they are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and lasting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Crofs-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchang, in Cornhill, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions, at large.

An infallible Cure for BARRENNESS *in* WOMEN, *and* IMPOTENCY *in* MEN; *By* SUPERLATIVE ENLIVENING DROPS;

Which in a few Days render both Sexes Prolifick in a most wonderful Manner.

HUNDREDS of LADIES who were deemed incurably barren, and very many who thought themselves too old to bear Children, have immediately conceived after taking three or four Doses of them only; and vast Numbers of Gentlemen, by taking them, have presently become capable of propagating their Species who before, through either Imbecility or Age, imagin'd it impossible.

They almost instantly renovate the vital Ferment of the Blood and Juices, rectify the languid State of all the Fluids, rouse, fortify, and increase the Spirits, invigorate the Nerves, restore juvenile Warmth, and cause a sparkling Gladness and ardent Courage to flow in the Heart, and expand itself through the whole human System, so as sensibly to enliven and invigorate all the animal Faculties, and corroborate or strengthen the whole Body, as well as the Parts appropriated to Generation, and do infallibly cure Barrenness in one Sex, and Impotency in the other, from what Cause soever proceeding, as Thousands have experienced.

They are also pleasant to take, are Cordial to the Stomach, procure an Appetite, and cause a good Digestion, beyond any thing known in the World. And are to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyshop at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church-yard in the Strand At 5s. the Bottle, with Directions.

Dr. R. NELSON's *long-experienced* COMPOUND, *or never-failing Anti-Venereal Electuary, the like of which is not to be met with,*

FOR the true Cure of fresh Venereal Injuries, (and all the lurking Relicks or Remains of old ones) how virulent or obstinate soever they may be; for it immediately puts a Stop to their Progress, and entirely, and, as it were, instantly, ferrets out, and carries off all the filthy poisonous Infection, wears away the various Symptoms, and by Degrees cleanses off the Running, and heals and strengthens the Parts, sensibly and firmly, without the too common Consequences of leaving either Foulness, Gleeting, or Weakness behind. This it does in a Way so regular and gentle, both by Stool and Urine, and with a Dose, each Time, so small and pleasant (the Quantity but of a Nutmeg) that the nicest Persons are as well surprized as delighted with it, and the more, as it agrees with every one's Constitution, hinders no Business, nor gives the least Suspicion to the nearest Relation.

In a very small Space of Time (living temperately) it rids away a mild CLAP, and those more severe, according to their several Degrees of Malignity.

There never was, nor can be in the whole Art of Physick contrived, any Medicine or Method capable of performing the Cure more certainly, more safely, or more speedily, for it is so compleatly adapted to every Circumstance of the Infection, and so fully answers the several Intentions of curing, that it is impossible it should once fail.

But no more need to be said of it, for it will recommend it self, insomuch that no Person will ever after seek for Cure himself, or advise his Friend to any other Remedy.

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For Persons, Whom, I would not Put to CHARGES, for their Cure, of the Venereal Distemper, or a GLEET.

I have Wrote Numbers of Bills for them, to their Apothecaries, of One Little EASY Thing, to Cure them.

And, For which, I have Received Abundance of Thanks, in but a Few Days after they had Had it, Having been from One Dr. to Another, Harrassed with Medicines, to no Purpose, Whereas, This Thing, Presently Cured them, At Once.

With it, I very Lately Cured a Poorish Man, who had Spent almost All he had, for Four Months, amongst Doctors,

And, indeed, I have often Wondered, that so Few of Our Writers, have Taken Notice of this Noble Remedy,

There not being ANOTHER such a Remedy, to Compare with it, in the World Again, for these Disorders Insomuch that Those, who Know it, will Find it Do More, in ONE Day, than Other Remedies, in a Month.

It may be carried in the Patient's Pocket, & Cures, so very EASILY, that No Manner of Living of the Person, can Betray them to be Under such Circumstances, to the Nearest Friend, they Converse with. For Persons Then, Who May be Desirous to Know What this Remedy is, to Make it, themselves, and so SAVE CHARGES. The Prescription of it, Which is of Only FOUR Little Easy Things (Always to be had) & Put Together for Use, in Two Minutes Time,

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